SUBSCRIPTION RATES: by Carrier: onthly by Carrier ming. Evening, and Sanday. Fifty Cents rong and Sunday Thirty-five Cents sing and Sunday Thirty-five Cents (Act) By Mell Core Research Core Person Core Person Northern Morning, Evening, and Sanday \$60 in Months. Morning, Evening, and Sanday \$90. Three months. Morning Evening and Sanday \$90. Three Months. Morning and Sanday \$90. Three Months. Evening and Sanday \$90. Three Months are the Sanday \$90. Three Months \$90.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

circulation of The Times for the week October 14, 1899, was as follows: Similar, October 8.

Monday, October 9.
Tuesday, October 10.
Wednuclay, October 11.
Toursday, October 12.
Friday, October 12. play, October 11.....

Total. 272,080 Daily average (Sunday, 20,916, excepted). 42,027 The Advertisery Guarantee Company, of Chi-cago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, preven and attested the circulation of 7HE THESE, of Waddington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of Sep-AVERGY PAID CITCHISTION FOR THE BOOKH SI SEP-tublet. ESD, was 40,220 copies.

This is GUARANTERED to the advertisers of the country by a bond of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Northwestern Lational Bank, of Chicago. ADVERTISER: GLARANTER COMPANY, By J. R. MASON, President.

THE TIMES, in all its editions. Morning, Even-ing, and Sunday, will be mailed to one address or FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed

Readers of THE TIMES who may at any time be impide to procure copies of it at any news-stant or callroad station, or on railroad trains, will contex a taree upon the management by sending to this office information of the fact.

Communications intended for publication in THE TIMES must be tersely and plainly written, and must be all suses be accompanied by the neare and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899.

Sir Thomas Gallant and Game. In one respect the great international

far different sentiments and feelings on muleteer, is pressed. this side of the water. One of them if we remember correctly, would have been more

mobbed, and pumphandled accordingly. Nothing could be finer than the way in which he took his defeat, and hastened to abute and cheer the victor, and his opponents, its owners. He has set a fast pace in chivalry, pluck, and heart for his sucand of gentlemen.

The Effect of Symons' Fight.

that would attach to an encounter between European forces of four and six thousand men, the fight at Glencoe yesterday will be accorded value by governments and by to exert a marked effect upon the length, rious creations of his musical genius still course, and proximate results of the war live, and will live forever. But they are in South Africa. But perhaps the first only appreciated by the cultured minority thing in the connection that will occur to of mankind. The common, everyday peoforeign observers and critics, will be the ple have known and appreciated him only reflection that had the British Government through his sleeping-car system. Now been prepared for hostilities as one would that idel is smashed. The Vanderbilts have think it ought to have been, a vast loss of life and property would Thus is another ancient landmark taken have been avoided. No one can doubt the ultimate outcome of the struggle. Military men have never questioned the hopelessness of the Boer resistance to such a superb fighting machine as the British army, but unfortunate officer, Major General Sirrouting a superior force of the enemy en-trenched on heights directly descipation. The situation appears to be grave enough trenched on heights directly dominating to demand the presence of one or more his camp, whatever popular opinion there war vessels at Apia. may have been, favorable to Boer proweas or Boer ability to meet civilized troops and be followed by realization of the hopelessness of resistance by the Transvanl and
Orange Free State. And, insmuch as, if
wars must come, it is best that they should
be short and quickly decisive, in the interests of progress, civilization, and bumainty, the unreadiness of the British to
press their campaign from the moment of
the first call to arms, is to be deplored.

It is plainly evident that the South Afon equal terms, will now be dissipated

It is plainly evident that the South African Dutch have greatly overrated their own ability to meet a modern, trained, civdized foe. It is especially seen that they have wasted their money in providing themselves with artillery which they are unable to use with effect. Their incompetency in this direction was so noticeable in the Glencoe affair, while, on the other hand, the gun practice of the British was so excellent, that we shall in future look to see the Boer artillery a source of weakness rather than strength in any general engagement. Indeed, there is some opin-

their generals are thoroughly dishearten ed by the events of Friday, their turn ought to come without embarrassing delay. Sir George Stewart White will not fail to follow up the victory of his extreme right, and will surely engage today if he can find anything to fight.

The Circular Saw Policy.

Just exactly why Mr. McKinley, or Mr. Long for him, should seize upon this particular juncture to announce an intention to reopen the Schley-Sampson fight, is something that, while we are not surprised at it, because we have exhausted our capacity for surprise, we are at a loss to understand. It is stated on behalf of the Adminis-

tration that the President is satisfied, as a result of observations in the course of his Western trip, that the people are indifferent in the matter of the navy scandal, and that, hence, no good reason appears why he should not again attempt to crown the absentee, Sampson, with the laurels of the Santiago seafight won, and in popular estimation wern, by Rear Admiral Schley. We are compelled to doubt the justice of the Presidential deductions, if they have been made as alleged, regarding public apathy on the subject. Certainly the great crowd at Minneapolis did not give Mr. McKinley any reason to think that the denial by the Administration of the credit and honor due to Schley is a popular thing with the American masses. We must remember, however, that, while the Chief Magistrate is a man of great amiability and excellent impulses, he is and always has been very much under the influence of the individuals who are back of Sampson's ridiculous claims to glory; but, what is more important, to the lion's been reset with prisms of Bohemian glass. share of prize money; and, moreover, he been reset with prisms of Bohemian glass of finest cut, which scintillate with a thou-

rear admirals, but in a way to make the latter rank the former by two numbers. This scheme, if successful, would jump Sampson over the heads of Rear Admirals Casey, Schley, Watson, Farquhar, Remey, and Kautz, and Schley would overlap the light upon the celling and greatly enhances. and Kautz, and Schley would overlap the

haps this project of Long may be as sporting event decided by the victory of good a way as any to get action on it. the Columbia over the Shamrock, has been | The outrage intended, in again attempting the most peculiar thing of its kind in his- to make Sampson appear as the great nathe most peculiar thing of its kind in history. It is no exaggeration to say that
for the past two weeks a majority of
Americans who have taken any interest in
the affair—and who has not?—have been
earnestly and heartily hoping that Sir
Thomas Lipton's challenger might win

to make Sampson appear as the great nato make Sampson appear as the great nanished gold and with three festoons of
the burnished gold and with three festoo Thomas Lipton's challenger might win wishers as rather queer that he should se- the White House. two out of five races, and be beaten only by a nose in the other three. Now that the races are over, it is strange but true that American sportsmen generally are almost half sorry that Sir Thomas must go home without the Cup.

There are the two tail gilt candle stands, with their fifteen prongs, which tradition says were presented to President Jackson by General Patterson, of Philadelphia; on the mantel is the French gilt clock which was presented by Napoleon I to Lafayette and given by him to the United States. two out of five races, and be beaten only lect a time when his favorite has just given There have been persons among his ple-a fact which will be made luminously challenging predecessors who have excited plain if the plan to glorify the Matanzas

People of all parties and conditions will be part of the White House furniture since the early part of the century.

The frames of the furniture are probcheirfully keelhauled than hugged by an regret to learn that the state of Vice admiring public. But Sir Thomas Lipton President Hobart's health is again reported admiring public. But Sir Thomas Lipton by the state remembers the state remembers to be gravely serious. It is said that he are remembers to be gravely serious. It is said that he are remembers to be gravely serious. It is said that he are remembers to be gravely serious. It is said that he are from time immemorial. They are in the Louis XV style, and have been gilded. appearance in any large American city tosape and that it is now altogether imsape and the most popular charthat he as one of the most popular characters of the time, and would be cheered.

The most popular chareven if nothing worse should happen. Mr.

even if nothing worse should happen. Mr. even if nothing worse should happen. Mr.
Hobart, personally, has made himself thoroughly liked during his residence in this
Capital, and among its whole population, official and unofficial, the man could not be found who does not heartily wish him a speedy return to health and vigor.

ers to follow. In so doing he has Mr. Marcus Alonzo Hanna declares that, raised the standard of a useful and spien- in his opinion, such a thing as a "trust" did sport. His name, fame, and deeds will does not and never did exist in the United he cherished in the United States, and he States. If his statement be correct, then will be honored wherever the English it follows that there could not have been a 1895, and that the election of Mr. McKinley, therefore, was impossible. There is a germ of truth in the Senator's allegation, however, which we hasten to recognize. We admit that one particular trust never did, does not, and never could exist in this country, and that is a trust in Hanna.

Although Wagner is no more, the glo sold it out to the plebelan Pullman concern. from us.

It begins to look as if the work of the Tri-National Samoan Commission had been useless. Reports from the islands repreendorsing the attempt of the native rebels

The Ohio Campaign.

Longest Flight of Cannon Shot.

(From the New York Evening Journal.)

The longest distance ever covered by a cannot shot is said to be fifteen miles, but that probably was several miles within the possible limit, according to Capt. E. F. Zalinski, the retired army officer, who ranks smoon the highest authoritie in the world on munitions of war. On the point of possible range Capt. Zalinski says: "Under existing conditions, and with the guna, powder, and projectics available, I believe it possible to fire a shot to a distance of eighteen miles. The distance will be greater when a powder is produced that will exert a uniform pressure on the gun throughout the course, of the projectile from breech to muzzle."

Italy Gronning Under Militarism.

ion among military men in England that the enemy is hardly likely to risk open hattle again, and will turn the camplan on their part into a guerrilla warfare, avoiding large British forces and seeking only to cut communications, surprise outposts, harry the line of advance, and raid such hostile territory as can be gotten at without giving battle.

Probably this view is too extreme. The force immediately under General Joubert, and which sustained defeat at Glencoe, may have been whipped into an humble opinion of its power to annihillate Britons; but, the Boer and Orange commundoes gathered in front of Ladyamith and at Kimberley, may all have to try their hands at the game before recognizing the truth that they do not know how to play it. However, unless

WHITE HOUSE CHANGES. Improvements and Redecora-

tions Now Completed. During the past three months the White House has undergone not only the thorourgh overhauling and renovation usually made during the summer season, but in ad dition many improvements have been added which were made possible by a special appropriation during the last session of

A considerable portion of this special work was performed during the recent absence of the President and the interior of

the Mansion now presents an appearance more in keeping with its dignity. Of all the apartments and corridors re-decorated the Blue Room received the greatest amount of attention. The decorations and additions do not fail to produce a harmonious result. The ideas developed in the designs are neither gaudy nor extravagant, but the room as it now

It is a perfect oval in shape, and the three large doorways leading into the Green Room, the Red Room, and the red corridor are of solid dark mahogany. The

share of prize money; and, moreover, he is a man of strong although usually well concenied predispositions and prejudices.

According to reports in circulation, on the assembling of Congress, the President will again nominate Schley and Sampson for an advance in number on the list of damask pattern. The panels are framed in ivory and gold and over each one of

light upon the ceiling and greatly enhance As the scandal probably will have to be investigated by Congress in any event, per-

embroidery. On the east and west sides of the room are two large pier mirrors of the English Colonial type: they are framed in Ionic-columns, with headpleces of ivory and bur-

Government. The two tall vases at either-side of it have been in the White House for many years. The other mirror rests on the gold consol table which has been.

ably as old as anything in the house cords and tassels. On each side of the centre south window stand the magnificent Sevres vases which the French Govern-ment presented to the President at the close of the Spanish war. The velvet carpet which covers the floor is a plain agure centre with a Colonial border.

ENOUGH HORSES FOR OTIS.

ing Equines for the Philippines. The several thousand horsese desired by

General Otis for use in the Philippines have now been purchased, and will be forwarded him as rapidly as transportation facilities permit. These animals are almost entirely of Western breeds, and were proved slightly in northeastern Matanzas obtained principally in Missouri, Texas. Dakota, and California. None but the soundest horses were purchased, and they have cost from \$90 to \$125 each.

No mules have been purchased for th Philippines. All those to be sent over will come from the supply on hand in the several departments and from Cuba and Porto

Although losses at rea have been report ed from time to time, the Quartermaster General's records show a loss of only fory horses since their transportation to Mamidst of a typhoon on the transport Siam. An officer of the transport Victoria, now on the way to Manila with a cargo of 806 sent the consuls as at loggerheads, and Dr. cavalry horses, tells a thrilling story in Solf, the German municipal president, as a letter to a friend who is an officer at the War Department. He says that the Victoria stopped at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, on September 17, to rest the horses, and they were unloaded, driven to a high plateau, and rounded up for the night. The animals were restless after their long voyage, and several breaks were made during the early evening, but by singing to them and constantly circling the herd

the ship's men were able to keep them in About midnight, however, the whole herd broke away and dashed across the plateau toward the high cliffs surrounding the harbor. In the rush seventeen of the lead ers plunged over the cliffs and were killed. Hundreds of others halted on the brink and then turned and galloped inland.

It was impossible to round up the wild herd, which galloped almost ceaselessly throughout the night. With the coming of daylight the horses were worn out and more tractable, and after some difficulty were driven aboard the ship. Quartermaster's Department At the

the seventeen cavalry horses at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska. ANTI-ROBERTS RESOLUTIONS.

Illinois Haptists Take Action Agains Utah's Representative-Elect. MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 21.-The Illinoi Saptist Association passed the following resolutions yesterday:

Whereas the election of a polygamous Congressman from Utah is a breach of the conditions upon which the State was admitted to the Union and an insult to our country's civilization; therefore,

Resolved, That we enter our carnest protest against the scating or retention of Congressman-elect Roberts in the United States House of Representatives, and that we instruct the clerk of the Baptist General Association of Illinois to communicate the protest to the Congressmen of our State.

The Irrepressible Yaqui. The Irrepressible Yaqui.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The insuppressible Esqui is still in war paint, giving no end of troubs along the Mexican frontier. As he continues to cut all telegraphic connections through his country as soon as they are restored, it is evident that he has no hankering for publicity and would like to make a still hant of his compaign. Mexico finds that she will have to put forth a serious effort to subdue him, as the knave is couning of fence, with no end of warlike aptitude and resources and a country which fits his style of fighting like paper on the wall.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY. Orders Affecting Officers Issued by the Navy Department.

A large number of changes in assign ments of officers were announced by the Navy Department yesterday. Nearly every officer who has served on the Olympia has been detached and Admiral Dewey's flagship will soon be out of commission for repairs, and will probably be in dock for a year or eighteen months. Rear Admiral Watson sends a number of changes of the officers of his flect.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Carpenter, detached from Olympia when out of commission, to home: Surgeon H. T. Percy, detached from Olympia when out of commission, to home; Pharmacist A. Hammar, detached from Olympia when out of commission, and to navy yard Mare Island, Cal.; Lieut. A. M. Proctor, detached from works Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., November l, and to Asiatic station, via Solace, November 9; Commander W. P. Potter, to ordnance department navy yard League Island November 1: Lieut, T. W. Ryan, detached from command Viking, when out of commission, and to Monongahela; Lieutenant Commander W. B. Bayley, to duty as engineer of the fleet North Atlantic sta-tion: Ensign T. M. Dick, detached from training station Newport, October 28, and to duty North Atlantic station; Lieut. F. Ly-on, to navy yard League Island. November 1, connection fitting out Dixie, and to line duties on board that years! when, commisduties on board that vessel when commis-sioned; Assistant Gunner C. Hierdahl, de-tached from torpedo station, for instruc-tion in torpedoes and electricity, and to duty in connection fitting out of Alabama; Assistant Gunner Thomas S. Aveson, relieved from duty at Cramps' yard, Philadelphia, except duties connection fitting out Alabama; Lieut. A. W. Hinds, to North Atlantic station, November 1, for line duties; Ensign L. F. James, to line duties on board Prairie, November 1; Ensign H. I. Cone, to North Atlantic station, November 1, for line duties; Capt. B. P. Lamberton, detached from Olympia, when out of commission, to home; Lieut, P. W. Hourigan, detached from Oylmpia and to Prairie, October 25; Lieut. J. R. Brady, detached from Pennsylvania Steel Co.'s Works, Harrisburg, October 30, and to Asiatic Station, via Solace, November 9; Lieut. W. O. Hulme, detached from Philadelphia and to Iowa; Ensign W. P. Scott, detached from Olympia, to home and sick leave four months from November 1; Ensign E. H. Dunn, detached from Olym-pla, when out of commission, and to line duties on board Dixle; Ensign J. F. Marshall, jr., detached from Olympia, when out of commission, and to line duties Dixie; Lieut. W. H. McGrann, detuched as inspector of machinery, Harlan & Hollings-worth Co., October 26, and to Asiatic Station, via Solace, November 9; Lieut. W. P. Winchell, detached from connection fitting out of Dixie, and to Pennsylvania Steel Co.'s works as inspector of engineering material, Harrisburg, Pa.; Lieut. R. B. Higgins, to duty as inspector of ma-chinery at works of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Delaware, October 26; Lieut, R. F. Lopez, detached from Iowa November 8, and to Solace November 9, for passage to Asiatic station; Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney, detached from Prairie November 1, and to Monongahels as watch Prairte and division officer; Lieut. Commander N. R. Usher, detached as inspector in charge Seventh Lighthouse district October 31, and to duty in connection with fitting out of

Kearsarge November 1. Changes of Officers on Asiatic Station Cablegram October 19.—Lieut. H. G. Macfariand, detached from Oregon and to Celtic; Lieut. Commander H. C. Gearing, detached from Glacier and to Culgoa. Ensign C. L. Leiper, detached from Monte-rey and to Culgoa; Lieut. J. H. Bell, de-tached from Culgoa and to Monterey. Asst. Surg. E. Thompson, detached from Manila and to Celtic. Asst. Surg. W. E. Manila and to Celtic; Asst. Surg. W. E. A. W. Mach. E. J. Crocker, detached from Wheeling and to Monterey; A. W. Mach. R. C. Steele, detached from Charleston and to hospital. Yokohama, for treatment; Asst. Surg. H. H. Heas, detached from treatment at hospital, Yokohama, and to

THE CROPS IN CUBA. A Report on the Condition of Cane

and Tobacco. The weekly climate and crop bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau covering October 14, reports that the weather was unusually dry throughout the Island and that heavier rains are greatly needed. In regard to tobacco the bulletin says:

successful in the latter district; it has im and looks well in northwestern Santa have been injured in southwestern Havana and southeastern Pinar Del Rio small seed plots being reported lost in the latter dis-trict. Transplanting is being done in southeastern Pinar Del Rio and southwestern Havana. Planting of seed plots is re-tarded in southwestern Pinar del Rio. where young plants are reported scarce and high in price. Because of insufficient rain the plants are not sprouting in parts of southwestern Santa Clara."

In regard to the condition of the cane Spring and fall canes have improved in northern and southwestern Sania Clara, northeastern Havana, and southwestern Matanzas, but rain is needed in northern Matanzas. Canes are not in a satisfactory condition in northeastern Matanzas, and have been injured in southwestern Havana. Absence of rain has stopped planting in southeastern Havana and southwestern and northeastern Santa Clara. The canes are elow the average height in northeastern Matanzas, but are sprouting well in north-eastern Santa Clara. Crickets or locusts are damaging sprouts in southwestern San-ta Clara. In northwestern Santa Clara it is feared that the prevailing cool weather will cause the cane to blossom prema-

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE. Peru and Spain

The Secretary of the United States Legation at Lima, Peru, has sent to the State Department an article from "El Comercio" of that city, treating of the proposed line of steamers between Peru and

A representative of the Transatlantic Steamship Company of Barcelona, is now at Lima. This company it appears has just made a contract with the Chilean Government to give a monthly service to Valparaiso in return for a moderate sub-vention. Low freight rates will be charged on cargoes of Chifean ports. If the voy-ages of these steamers were extended from Valparaiso to Callao, the article says, if would beneft not only the Peruvian-Chi-lean trade, but also the trade of Peru

Secretary Long will attend the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick at Richmond, Va., October 31. The citizens of Richmond are making preparations for a fete to last

miral Dewey and other naval afficers. Roosevelt in Maryland. HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 21 .- Goveror Roosevelt, of New York, will arrive in Hagerstown next Wednesday afternoon and

FOR NAVAL WAR RECORDS. Superintendent Rawson's Annual Ex-timates Submitted.

E. K. Rawson, Superintendent of the Naval War Records, has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy his annual report and estimates for the Office of Naval War Records, and the department library for the fiscal year, 1900-1901. The report says:

"Since my last annual report, the eighth and ninth volumes of the 'Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion' have been printed, and the eighth is in process of distribution. The ninth will be distributed by the end of the calendar year, and the tenth compiled shortly thereafter. An attempt will be made to issue the eleventh volume and to print a part of the twelfth by the end of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1900, although with the force at the disposal of the office this may not be accomplished.

With the completion of the twelfth volume 50 per cent of the entire work will be finished, the series in all probability not exceeding twenty-six to thirty volumes." An expert proofreader at a salary of \$1,200 is greatly needed, and the request is

made that one be assigned to the work. Regarding the proposed estimates the report says: have made the request in my estimates for an additional appropriation for the publication of these records, as will be seen, increasing the amount asked for from \$19,000 to \$23,000. The amount allowed by Congress—\$19,000—for the last fiscal year (which was less than that allowed for the fiscal year ending 1898, viz. \$20,800 is inadequatae, and there will probably be a small deficiency. This request has been rendered necessary: "First. By the increased cost of the

printing and binding of these volumes "Second. By the fact that by the decision of the Department much more care has been taken and a slight additional expense has been incurred in the preparation of the illustrations for them, including not only the reproduction of types of ships, but also the inclosures of sketches and contempor ancous drawings accompanying the reports of officers forwarded to the Department

The number of these illustrations for any one volume can not be foreseeen. Third. By the maps, which are carefully prepared for this work. These are of great service in elucidating the text and making these volumes valuable to readers in all parts of the country to whom atlases and maps are impossible of access, as well as for the convenience of naval officers, to whom these volumes are of primary interest. In these maps are placed the sof the important places found in the and they are the most accurate of all maps of their size of the coast lines and scenes of naval operations, great care being taken to verify the geographical names by reference to the maps of the Coast Survey and to the

text of the records.
"The question of introducing these maps into the volumes as published or of waiting for the completion of the whole work was seriously discussed by this office, and the conclusion reached that the expense would be less and the value to the reader and his-torian enhanced by their introduction into

the current volumes. During the past year a conference was held with the officials of the War Depart-ment library, by which the purchase of duplicate books has been avoided. Additions to the library numbering 1,089 vol-umes, were aided last year. Among the books added were a valuable lot on the Philippines, "contributed by the Govern-ment's naval attache at Paris. A number of engravings and photographs of naval subjects were also added to the library. A card system of catalogues, which is changed every six months, has taken place of the old style cutalogues, and it has been found

WAR BETWEEN MATCHMAKERS. New Corporation Enters the Field

Against the Diamond Company. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—What promises to representing a large capital had its begin-ning soon after the filing today with the secretary of state of New Jersey, at Tren-animal house in Druid Hill Park and a ton, of the report of the newly organized American Match Machine Company. The fight is between it and the Diamond Match Company, in which Edwin Gould is largely ings, he estimates, will not cost more interested, and which up to the present than \$5,000. conditions in Cuba for the week ended time has enjoyed a monopoly of manufac-

The American Match Machine Company has the following organization: President Ferrill C. Dinniny, jr.; vice president, Wil-"This crop has improved in northwestern liam F. Hutchinson; secretary, Wallace A. and southwestern Santa Clara and is very Downs, and treasurer, Charles W. Drake The board of directors consists of Ferrill C. Dinniny, jr., Wallace A. Downs, Charles W. Drake, and Frank H. Wall. The company Clara. Some improvement is noted in seed is capitalized at \$100,000, but it is asserted that there is more than \$5,000,000 back of the company, and that many millions of dollars more are available if the Diamond Match Company should decide to make a fight against the new company.

entering upon active operations. Of Monday next the manufacture of machines with which match factories will be installed, will commence. A large plant has been erected at Bound Brook, N. J., with a daily capacity of match-making machin-ery equal to 800 gross of 100 boxes. Already orders have been received for ma-chinery for five factories which are to be established in cities between New York and Chicago. One of these cities is in Pennsylvania and another in New Jersey. The capacities of the different plants range from 500 gross of 100 boxes of matches

the most gross of the control of the company also intends to enter the match-making field, and will establish a factory at Ogdensburg, N. Y. A large number of orders has been placed with the new company for machinery and also for matches. One well. machinery and also for matches. One wellknown jobber, it is said, has offered to take four carloads of matches each week for a period of two years, and to bind his offer by making a contract to that effect Hitherto all the patents for match-make

ing machinery in this country and several in Germany have been held by the Diamond Company, which thus was secure in its

monopoly.

Waliace A. Downs, the secretary of the American Match Machine Company, was at one time largely interested in the company, which was absorbed by the Diamond Match Company when Edwin Gould became connected with the concern. The patents for the machines were chiefly the invention of Colonel Downs. After he severed his connection with the Diamond Company Colonel Downs set his inventive faculties at onel Downs set his inventive faculties at work and evolved a machine which is said to be a great improvement on his former

It is this machine that the American Company is to manufacture. None of the machines are to be sold outright, but will e operated on royalties.

Labor of German Children.

Vice Consul General Hanauer writes to the State Department from Frankfort that in the official report of the government Inspector of factories for Coburg-Gotha details are given as to the labor of chil dren under fourteen years, engaged in their homes in making buttons, toys, etc. It appears that in this district 5,455 such children are employed. They work fron four and one-quarter to six hours per day and earn in button-making from 4 to 30 several days in honor of the launching, and a big delegation will come to Washington next week to urge the attendance of Adnext week to urge the a

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 21 .- A. B. Smith, of the Postoffice Department, address a Republican mass meeting. He will go from here to Frederick, where he will make an address, and the next day to Baltimore.

Washington, mas arrived tablished town posterior. He has just established a number of routes from the Fairmount to Baltimore. Washington, has arrived here to es-

EASTERN SHORE MONUMENT. A Handsome Confederate Shaft Un

velled in Virginia. ONANCOCK, Va., Oct. 21.-There was throng from all parts of the Eastern Shore yesterday at the unveiling of the Confederate monument. Confederate flags were everywhere. A large one floated from a pole seventy-five feet high. A battle flag waved over the speakers' stand.

The exercises began with a prayer from Rev. Mr. Griffith, an old soldier, after which Beverly B. Munford, of Richmond, delivered an oration. He reveiwed the history of Virginia from its origin up to the close of the Civil War. He spoke particularly of the Federal Constitution, the question of State's rights, secession, and slavery. A dinner was served by the la-dies of Parksley, after which an appeal was made for contributions for the monu-ment. A handsome sum_was contributed The adjutant of Harmanson West Camp

monument. Of this partial list of about 300 there were but few to answer to their names. Instead there was often heard the words, "Dead," "Killed before Petersburg," "Killed at the Crater," and so on until almost every battlefield was named. After the muster of the veterans Miss

named, ascended the platform and pu ling a cord unveiled the monument amid cheers and the boom of cannon.

The monument is of granite, of beautiful design, and is about thirty feet in height. It is surmounted by the figure of a Confederate infantrymen. Margaret West, daughter of Gen. H. M. West, and sister of Otho K. West, one of the war victims for whom the camp is named, ascended the platform and pu ling

It is surmounted by the figure of a Con-federate infantryman of heroic size at "parade rest." On the front is the coat-of-arms of Virginia in bronze. On the op-posite side is a Confederate battle flag-also in tronze. Inscriptions are upon the four sides of the base, and are as follows: "Erected by the Harmanson West Camp Confederate Volunteers. Confederate Volunteers, in memory of their dead comrades from Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia." They died for the principles upon which all true republics are founded." "They fought republics are founded." "They fought for conscience sake and died for right." "At the call of patriotism and duty they encountered the perils of the field and were faithful even unto death.

FOR BALTIMORE'S ZOO. Black Mexican Wolf Added to the Collection.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 21 .- A thoroughbred black wolf arrived in Baltimore yesterday morning and was sent direct to
Druid Hill Park, where it now forms a
part of the rapidly increasing zoo, in
charge of Keeper Charles Morgan.

The Minnesota valler Historical Society has decided to briid a grante shaft fity-two feet high
to the memory of Indians who befriended white
settlers during the Stour celedition in 1862, fer
Morton, Renville county.

The wolf is a native of Mexico, and bis color at present is a dark grey, but, it is insurance companies are not obliged to pay lesses said, he will shed this coat as he grows incurred during and Semilie clots. They did not older, and his next suit of hair will be is swil known that in these riots the Help black. There was no separate cage to put the new acquisition in, and he is housed alone are affected. black. There was no separate cage to put the new acquisition in, and he is housed with the old prairie wolf, or coyote, and the two appear to be on the most friendly

The park board is preparing to introduce a number of other animals in a short time.

Another small brown bear has been ordiced, and it is expected a timber grey wolf will be bought to go with the silver grey wolf already at the zoo. When the new bear comes there will be a serious question as to where to house him. In the tion as to where to house him. In the old pit there are already three bears, while the new pit is occupied by the cinnamon brown bear, which killed the big black bear some weeks ago, and has since been kept by himself. He is still fierce, and no one being of the same species and family as the fighter, will be safe to the pit with him

fighter will be safe in the pit with him. Without exception, the entire menagerie at the park is in fine condition, and every animal and bird is healthy and well. Keeper Morgan is now busy preparing winter quarters for them, which consist of bedding for the bears and the lining of the backs and sides of the cages of the other animals.

e a lively fight between concerns each other animals.

Prancis H. Waters, general superintenreorganization of the zoological depart-

AN AGED MOTHER'S PLEA.

She Seeks to Compel Her Son to Help Her.

MILFORD, Pa., Oct. 21 .- At the October MILFORD, Pa., Oct. II.—At the October term of the Pike county courts, in session here. Mrs. Elmira Quick, seventy years old, who is a town charge of Lackawaxen township and who astonished people here when she bid herself in some time ago, appeared as prosecutor against her son, Syl-Palmer quarry, five miles from Vinalhaven. Me vanus E. Quick, of Port Jervis, N. Y., on a

charge of non-support.

Feeble and bowed with her years, the old woman took the stand. She said that her son had entered into an agreement with her to pay her \$2.50 per month during the remainder of her natural life, and she showed a paper to that effect. The small monthly stipend had been paid regularly until August, 1898, when payments ceased

"I ask little of my son," said Mrs. Quick to Judge Purdy. "I was left with a large family of children when his father died. I supported them by hewing fence posts, railroad ties, and like hard labor. My son is married, but has only one child. He

CURRENT HUMOR.

No Chance for It. (From the Chicago News.)
"Ye naden't brag," said the end man, "yould mon used to blacker me ould mon's boat "No wan ud b'lave thot," retorted the comedian, "whin ye'er ould mon used to barefooted.

A Real Novelty. (From the Detroit Free Press.)
"Has your new comedy any novel features?"
"Yes, it's a funny comedy." All the Same.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) "I told your reporter resterday, sir, that there had been a good deal of caucusing in our ward in behalf of Wreddones for alderman, and you printed in the morning that there had been a good deal of 'carousing.'"

"Well, what's the difference?"

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)
"There's a man whom I envy."
"Why, is he rich!"
"No, not very; but he has acquired an ability
to look interested and at the same time not hear
a word while other people are telling him about
their achievements."

How They Sat. (From Puck.)

Edith—Why didn't you tell me you had had that settee painted yesterday, papa?

Father—Why, what happened?

Edith—Why, Freddy and i sat down on it last night and Freddy got paint all over the back of his coat and trousers!

They Were Tried. (From the Philadelphia Enquirer.) "Were there no servants in the intelligence of-lice?" asked the wife,
"It was full of 'en," returned the lonely hus-and, "but they had all worked for us before."

Melancholia. "There is only one story that can always bring ears to my eyes."
"What's that?"
"The story I was just getting ready to tell moits." NOTES OF THE DAY.

The sandwich was named for the Earl of Sand-

Gombo soup is okra soup; the Southerners call okra gumbo.

Mexico sold the United States \$2,000,000 worth Japan bought over \$1,000,000 worth of sugar ast year from Germany.

Hominy is a corruption of anhumines, the In-dian word for parched corn. All the emery in the world comes from the little island of Naxos, near Greece, Switzerland has at present 228 co-operative as ociations for buying food, with 104,320 mem-

"Gosseberry fool," so popular in England, is a

The servey of an Atlantic liner revolves semething like 630,000 times between Liverpool and New York.

The Narragansett Indians had a dish in sickquatash, which we have borrowed and ed succotash.

The Malay language is spoken by more than 40,000,000 persons. It is said to be easy to learn, as it has almost no grammar. Charlotte comes from the old English word charlyt, meaning a dish of custard, and charlotte tuse is simply Russian enstard.

There are 1,640 co-operative societies in Great Britain, with more than 1,500,000 members, do-ing a business of \$335,600,000 a year. At present Australacia is the largest producer of wool in the world, with Russia second, the Ar-gentine Republic third, and the United States fourth.

Something entirely new in China is that the Red ross floats over a fully equipped hospital, where from 50 to 100 or more patients are treated daily. The hospital is in charge of four natives physi-

try in the world. Gold, fabries, jewels, and spices for ages those have been produced and found in this land. One of the limitan princes owner jewels valued at \$15,080,080.

A negro wearing a monocle in the streets of Baltimore the other day, excited a certain small of interest among the parecelor. The "American" rays: "Many colored people wear speciales, but they cannot wear eye-glasses, owing to the flatness of their nose."

This is a Boer delicary; A great square slice incut off a loaf of course unsided meal, and covered with a thick layer of jam-preferably strawberry. A row of sardines is then placed on top and the oil from the sardine box is liberally poured over the whole.

The Holy Synod of Russia has decreed that the

First-class railway corrages have been abelished

cars have been introduced, with buffer, and first or second-class paravagers can make use of these as long as they please, on payment, in the cas, itself, of an extra sum. A verifable fortune, it is said, is gathered for the Sultan from the wrecks of the battle of Smyrna. Since 1770 a number of Russian and Turkish ships have rested at the bottom of the sca. These are now being investigated and the ship of the Russian admiral alone has yielded over \$250,000 in coin, besides sliverware and jeweis.

A singular and interesting discovery has been ide at Borbolya, in Hungary, where the remains of an unsually large interliavian animal have been unearthed, which a Hungarian savant pro-mutation to be larger than anything of the smal previously found in Europe. According to the authority, the animal is a whale, eight metres

The guardians of a London workhouse have adopted a commendable plan for classifying pau-pers. About four years ago the immates were sub-divided with reference to their moral character. their behavior, or their previous habits. New a further step in advance has been taken by pre-viding two confortable and well-furnished wards for those above sixty-five.

It is said that Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago ment in the old Leiter graveyard on the David ment in the old tester graveyard on the born.

Strite farm, near Hagerdown, Mil., where he was
born. This farm, it will be remembered. was recently sold at anction for \$11,620, but the right of
access to the burying ground is held by the
Leiter family in perpeturly.

Twenty-seven mining companies tracted with an electric company for power at \$7 a horsepower. The power new used by the company costs about \$30, and the great saxing

It measures in the rough state 64 feet in length, and is 8 feet 6 inches thick, by 7 feet in width, the total weight being 310 tons. When turned

An interesting feature of the London Coal Exchange, which is to relebrate its jubiles not month, says the "Yurkshire" (England) Post," its floor. It is constructed of inlaid wood arranged so as to represent the maximer's compass. Woods of many kinds went to the making of the works on the Eric Railroad."

Attorney Marvin, in behalf of the defendant, said the son was willing to take his mother to his home in Port Jervis and provide for her, but could not possibly afford to pay the monthly allowance. The court thought the defendant ought to be willing to pay the amount asked, and continued the case until December. Quick gave bond for his appearance.

Woods of many kinds were to mariner's compassion of the making of the payement, among them being black chony. English and American), roul and white walking and marrier's compassion. Such as the payement, among them being black chony. English and American), roul and white walking and marrier's compassion. Such as the payement, among them being black chony. English and American), roul and white walking and marrier's compassion to the making of the payement, among them being black chony. English oak of various buss, white bolly, elm (both English and American), roul and white walking and marrier's compassion to the making of the payement, among them being black chony. English oak of various buss, white bolly, elm (both English and American), roul and white walking and marrier's compassion to the making of the payement, among them being black chony. English oak of various buss, white bolly, elm (both English and American), roul and white walking and marrier's compassion to the making of the payement, among them being black chony. English oak of various buss, white bolly, elm (both English and American), roul and white walking and marrier's compassion to the payement, among them being black chony. English and American, roul and white walking the payement, among them being black chony. English and American, roul and white walking the payement, among them being black chony. English and American, roul and white walking the payement, among them being black chony. English and American, roul and white walking the payement and payement and

under its influence, and in Egypt they rely more on it than on anything else to control these huge animals. In cases where the desmedsris have to work night and day to accomplish a journey in the above they are journey in these absences possible time they are kept going with cigars. The driver inserts a triangular piece of wood, pierced at one point like a cigar bailder into the mouth of the arimal, the eigar being lighted and preced into the hole in the fashion followed by man. The dromedary immediately shuts its eyes and puts away through its mostriks till the eigar is burnt out. The smoke appears to refesh it and the driver has no difficulty in persuading it to go on without further test.

No less than 106 corld's congresses have been officially authorized up to the present time by the directors of the Paris Exposition, and the number will steadily increase as the scientific number will steadily increase as the scientific value of these assemblinges shall become more clearly apparent to experts in every hranch of industrial development, philosophic enquiry and artistic effort, says the "Philadelphia Record." At these gatherings the specialists of all nations will be assembled, and the proceedings of each congress when published in full will constitute a valuable and exhaustive treatise on the topic under consideration. The all-embracing and encyclopacific character of the congress programme at Paris affords but a fairt, surface indication of the mavvelous complexity of modern social and industrial organization. Even skilled specialists and trained experts must be assistants students and reagar learners if they would keep in the van of world progress.

The "London Times" publishes a careful anal-

The "London Times" publishes a careful analysis of the German census taken on June 14, 1805. from which it appears that the amounted on that day to 51,770,000, of whom 25, 400,000 were males and 20,800,000 females, the excess of females being therefore, nearly a million. This population increases at the rate of a little more than a million a year, for which new necess more than a million a year, for which new masses of maintenance, education, and housing must be provided. The rush is, of course, to the towns, the general urbans population having liner-ased since 1832 by 30 per cent, wille the populations of towns with more than 100,000 persons had more than doubled. Of the totals \$,502,000 are occupied in agriculture, \$,281,000 in industry, 2,288,000 in trade, 734,000 in the professions, 631,000 as sold diese or sallors, and 1,230,000 as servants. The population of servants is the lowest in the census-taking world, not half the preportion in threat Britain. The Catholics are about a third of the population, while of the whole commercial class 3,71 per cent are Jews.